By forming the slits at the portion into which the strong jet of the compound breaking waves rush, creation of splash and horizontal swirl are inhibited. The waves that have rushed into the slit create the return water flow toward the offshore through the opening in the vertical wall and shift the breaking wave point so that the breaking waves may easily be captured by the slit. Accordingly, because the wave energy is lowered and regeneration of the waves may be prevented, breakwater generating is effectively performed while enabling the almost equal breakwater generating effect even though said breakwater generating structure has more compact size than the conventional breakwater generating structure which utilizes the breaking waves.

The double reef structure decreases the transmission factor along with generation of the compound type breaking waves as well as the decrease of the reflection factor. Accordingly, the breakwater generating structure in accordance with the present invention lowers the energy of waves in high efficiency and realizes effective dissipation of the waves.

The breakwater generating structure in accordance with the present invention may guide the breaking wave bringing air into the reef, then sends the sea water containing sufficient oxygen into the behind of the breakwater through the through path from the behind thereof to the bottom of the reef to improve the lean oxygen state of the sea water in the bottom layer behind the breakwater.

Accordingly, the seawater behind the structure is frequently replaced to supply sufficient oxygen and the adverse influence to fish and shellfish swarmed in the sea area made calm by the submerged breakwater is eliminated.